

Emergence – Origin – Creator

Attribution
Change of Ownership
Evidences



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Who made this object?

A simple question with complicated answers. –
Provenance research beyond headline-catching
events

- **The Shaman's Costume of the ASCH-collection**
- **The Kerek Carvings in the Gabriel von Max collection
in the Reiss-Engelhorn Museums, Mannheim**

Many opportunities for misunderstandings emergence – origin - creator

development	evolution	appearance	emanation	materialization
		coming rise		
		showing up turning up		
origin	creator	producer	roots	provenance
fountain	author		seed	provenience
generator	impulse		spring	



Example:
Shaman's costume
sent by
von Asch
to Göttingen 1788

Complexity of the object

- coat
- apron
- cap
- mask
- mirrors
- helping spirits anthropomorphic
(with clothes made from fabric)
- helping spirits zoomorphic made from metal
- boots
- pouch with pipe (added one year later)
- different materials as copper, iron, brass, fabric, leather

Missing: the drum and drum stick

Von Asch's note and letters

- Tungus Origin (partly right)
- Time of acquisition by Asch
(July 1788)
- Burning of Shamans after death
(wrong, if Tungus origin confirmed)
- Information about similar pieces in
Russia
- Recommendations for display
- Osiander: Location from where it is



Evenken - Tungusen

The map shows the Far East of Russia, including the Kamchatka Peninsula, the Kuril Islands, the Sea of Japan, and the Korean Peninsula. Major cities like Vladivostok, Khabarovsk, and Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk are marked. The Japanese archipelago and the Korean Peninsula are also visible. The map is labeled with various geographical features and names in German.

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Documentation
Aquisition time

the pipe arrived
later

is probably not
related to the
shaman's costume



Coat

Style
Similarities
What is typical
for tungus origin?



Most
characteristic:
APRON



СЛОВОЕТЪ



БШЕТЪ



БЕЛЫЯ



СЛОВОЕТЪ



ЧЕКОУ



МО

РА

СИ

НЕ

ГО





plates
mirrors



Mirrors
according to
literature more
typical for
Buryat shamans





Helping Spirits



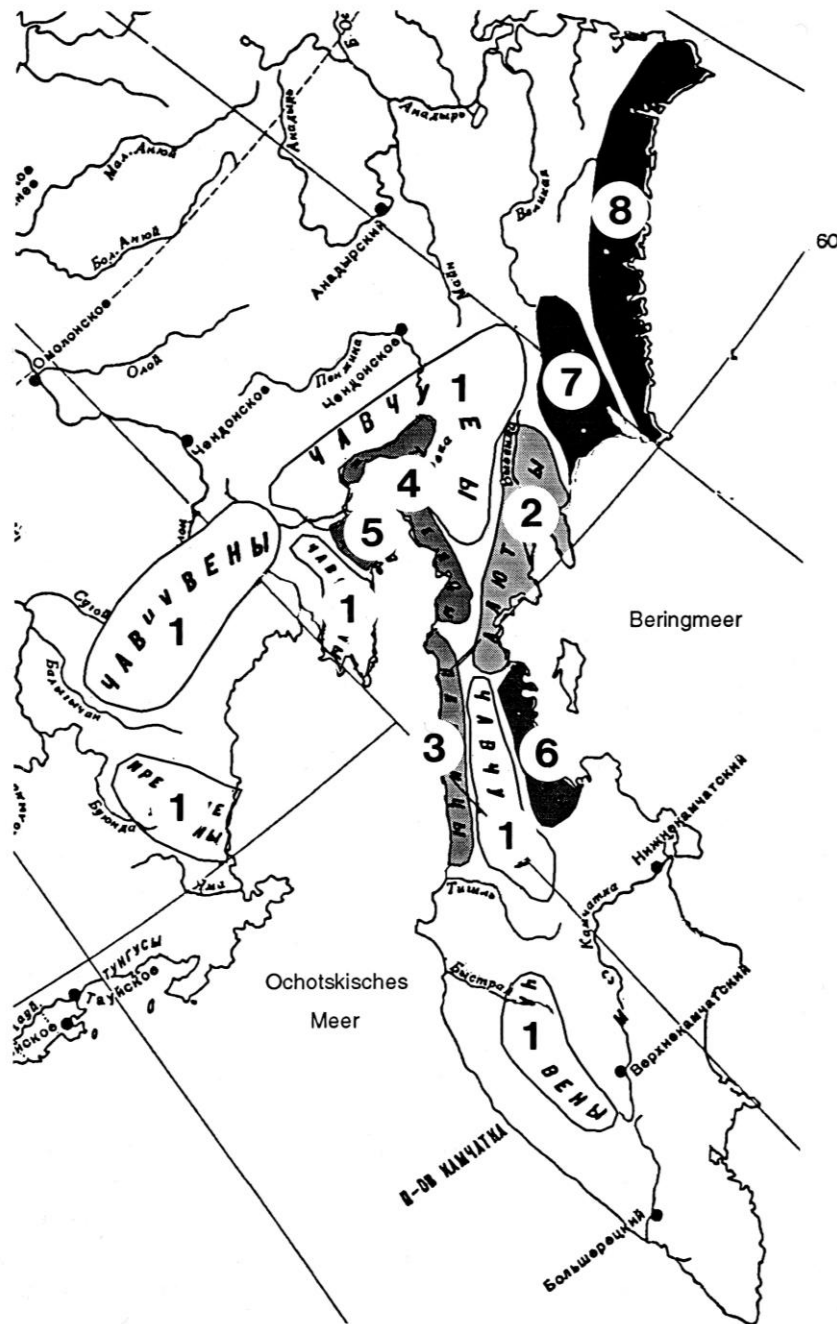


Masks probably for
different types of
séances:
healing, divining...
were not typically
attached to the
costume





Kerek Carvings in the Reiss-Engelhorn Museums, Mannheim



Koryak local groups and No. 8. Kerek

Reiss-Engelhorn Museen Mannheim



Reiss-Engelhorn Museum Mannheim



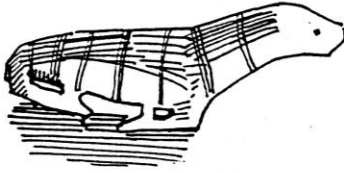


Abb. 25: Seelöwe (Länge: 5,2 cm, Hamburgisches Museum für Völkerkunde Inv. Nr. A 2288f).

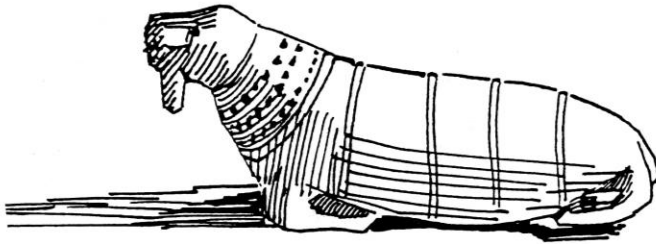


Abb. 26: Walroß (Länge 7,5 cm, Hamburgisches Museum Inv. Nr. für Völkerkunde A 2288d).

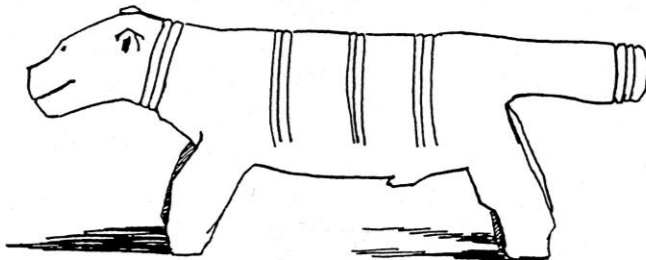


Abb. 27: Hund (Länge 11,2 cm, Hamburgisches Museum für Völkerkunde Inv. Nr. A 2288a).

Museum für Völkerkunde Hamburg

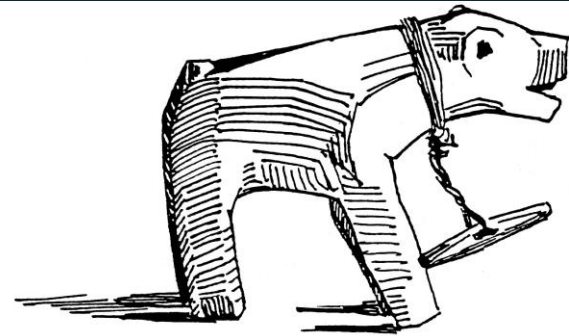


Abb. 28: Hund (Länge 6 cm, wird im Hamburgischen Museum für Völkerkunde als Bär geführt, Inv. Nr. A 2288c).

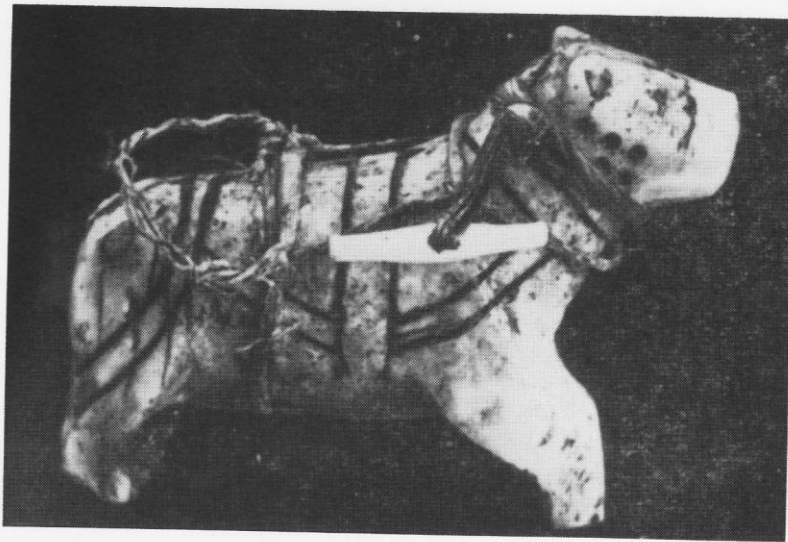


Abb. 21: Hund, kerekische Elfenbeinfigur (Quelle: LEONTEV 1983: 57).

Publ. Leontev 1976, 1983

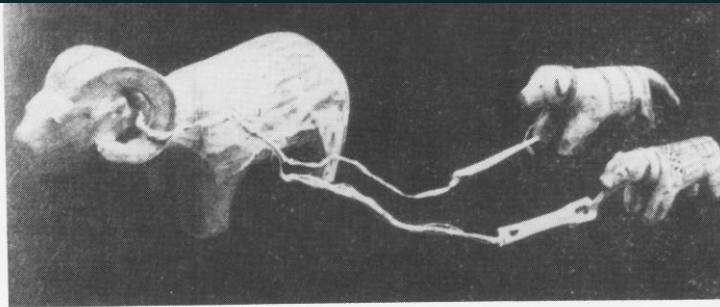


Abb. 22: Bergschaf mit Hunden, kerekische Elfenbeinfigur (Quelle: LEONTEV 1983: 57).

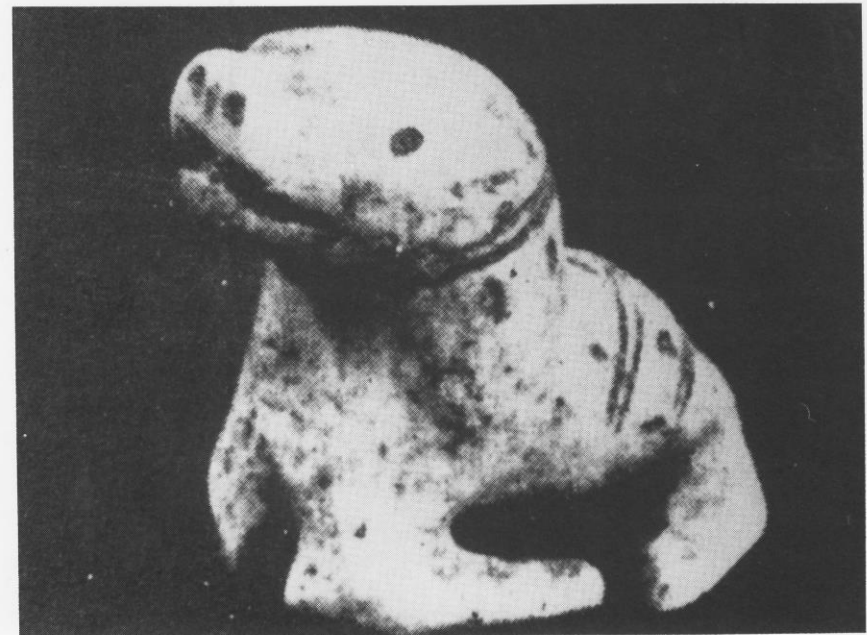
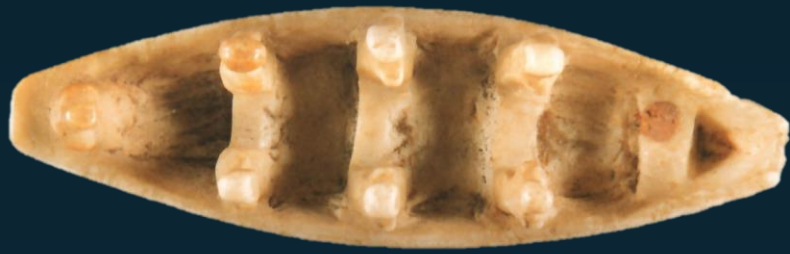


Abb. 23: Seelöwe, kerekische Elfenbeinfigur (Quelle: LEONTEV 1976).



Reiss-Engelhorn Museen, Mannheim

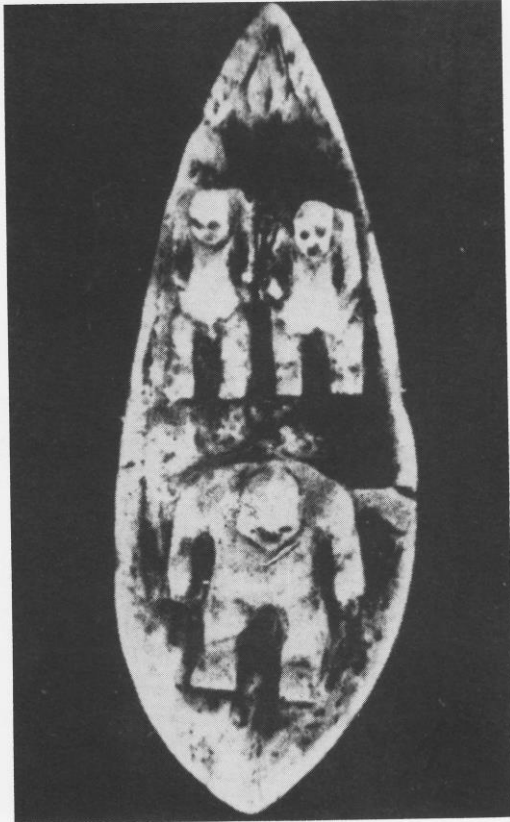


Abb. 24: Baidara mit Besatzung, kerekische Elfenbeinfigur (Quelle: LEONTEV 1976).⁴⁴

We wish you interesting
discussions!
Thank you!

